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DATE: Friday, December 01, 2006

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		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L33	L32 not L31	174
☐	L32	L30 and (transduction or translocation)	184
☐	L31	L30 same (transduction or translocation)	10
☐	L30	(exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin) same hemagglutinin	612
☐	L29	L28 and (antibody or immunoglobulin).clm.	25
☐	L28	L27 and tumor.clm.	80
☐	L27	Bax.clm.	225
☐	L26	6221959.pn.	2
☐	L25	((transduction domain or translocation domain or hemagglutinin or exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin) same ((antibody or immunoglobulin or ligand binding or targeting) or (polycation or poly lysine or poly l lysine or histone)) same conjugat$) same (biotin and $avidin) and transfect$	232
☐	L24	((transduction domain or translocation domain or hemagglutinin or exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin) same ((antibody or immunoglobulin or ligand binding or targeting) or (polycation or poly lysine or poly l lysine or histone)) same conjugat$) same (biotin and $avidin)	256
☐	L23	((transduction domain or translocation domain or hemagglutinin or exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin) same ((antibody or immunoglobulin or ligand binding or targeting) or (polycation or poly lysine or poly l lysine or histone)) same conjugat$) and (biotin and $avidin)	3867
☐	L22	((transduction domain or translocation domain or hemagglutinin or exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin) same ((antibody or immunoglobulin or ligand binding or targeting) or (polycation or poly lysine or poly l lysine or histone)) same conjugat$) same biotin	299
☐	L21	((transduction domain or translocation domain or hemagglutinin or exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin) same ((antibody or immunoglobulin or ligand binding or targeting) or (polycation or poly lysine or poly l lysine or histone)) same conjugat$) and biotin	4043
☐	L20	((transduction domain or translocation domain or hemagglutinin or exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin) same ((antibody or immunoglobulin or ligand binding or targeting) or(polycation or poly lysine or poly l lysine or histone)) same conjugat$) and biotin	4043
☐	L19	((transduction domain or translocation domain) and (hemagglutinin or exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin) same ((antibody or immunoglobulin or ligand binding or targeting) or(polycation or poly lysine or poly l lysine or histone)) same conjugat$) and biotin	58
☐	L18	(transduction domain or translocation domain) and (hemagglutinin or exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin) same ((antibody or immunoglobulin or ligand binding or targeting) or(polycation or poly lysine or poly l lysine or histone)) same conjugat$	97
☐	L17	L14 same avidin and biotin	93
☐	L16	L14 and avidin and biotin	572

☐	L15	L14 and aviding and biotin	0
☐	L14	(antibody or immunoglobulin or ligand binding or targeting) same (polycation or poly lysine or poly l lysine or histone) same conjugat$	1697
☐	L13	(histone same gal4)	90
☐	L12	6498233.pn. and (bind$ or histone)	2
☐	L11	(wels winfried).in.	16
☐	L10	5c5 same monoclonal	38
☐	L9	L7 and target$	168
☐	L8	L7 and target?	112
☐	L7	G250 same antibody	194
☐	L6	L5 and (polycation$ or poly lysine or polyl lysine or histone) and avidin and biotin	48
☐	L5	(transduction domain or translocation domain) and (hemagglutinin or exotoxin or shigella or cholera or pertussis or shiga or colicin or endotoxin)	627
☐	L4	20030059461.pn. and (antibody or histone)	1
☐	L3	L2 not L1	30
☐	L2	(transduction domain or translocation domain) and antibody and (polycation$ or poly lysine or polyl lysine or histone) and avidin and biotin	81
☐	L1	(transduction domain or translocation domain) and antibody and histone and avidin and biotin	51

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 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2          "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  AUG 09  INSPEC enhanced with 1898-1968 archive
 NEWS  4  AUG 28  ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
 NEWS  5  AUG 30  CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes
 NEWS  6  SEP 11  CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
 NEWS  7  SEP 21  CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right
                  truncation
 NEWS  8  SEP 25  CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
 NEWS  9  SEP 25  CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
 NEWS 10  SEP 25  CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
 NEWS 11  SEP 28  CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new
                  classification scheme
 NEWS 12  OCT 19  LOGOFF HOLD duration extended to 120 minutes
 NEWS 13  OCT 19  E-mail format enhanced
 NEWS 14  OCT 23  Option to turn off MARPAT highlighting enhancements available
 NEWS 15  OCT 23  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                  multiple databases
 NEWS 16  OCT 23  The Derwent World Patents Index suite of databases on STN
                  has been enhanced and reloaded
 NEWS 17  OCT 30  CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field
 NEWS 18  NOV 03  JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
 NEWS 19  NOV 10  CA/CAplus F-Term thesaurus enhanced
 NEWS 20  NOV 10  STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version
                  8.01c now available
 NEWS 21  NOV 13  CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced
                  with preparation role
 NEWS 22  NOV 20  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                  additional databases
 NEWS 23  NOV 20  CA/CAplus to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased
                  to 50,000
 NEWS 24  NOV 20  CA/CAplus patent kind codes will be updated

 NEWS EXPRESS  NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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 NEWS X25      X.25 communication option no longer available

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:41:48 ON 01 DEC 2006

=> file medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:42:01 ON 01 DEC 2006

FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 Nov 2006 (20061130/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

In preparation for the annual MEDLINE reload, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) has suspended delivery of regular updates as of November 15, 2006. In-process and in-data-review records will resume delivery on November 21, 2006, and will continue to be added to MEDLINE until December 17,2006.

On December 17, 2006, all regular MEDLINE updates from November 15 to December 16 will be added to MEDLINE, along with 2007 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH(R)) and 2007 tree numbers.

The annual reload will be available in early 2007.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s (antibody or immunoglobulin) and (polycation? or polylysine or poly l lysine or poly lysine or histone or protamine) and (toxin or transduction domain or translocation domain or ptd or hemagglutinin)

```
        461606 ANTIBODY
        493906 ANTIBODIES
        727792 ANTIBODY
                 (ANTIBODY OR ANTIBODIES)
        204264 IMMUNOGLOBULIN
         55912 IMMUNOGLOBULINS
        231952 IMMUNOGLOBULIN
                 (IMMUNOGLOBULIN OR IMMUNOGLOBULINS)
          2551 POLYCATION?
          4076 POLYLYSINE
            71 POLYLYSINES
          4094 POLYLYSINE
                 (POLYLYSINE OR POLYLYSINES)
         66181 POLY
             6 POLIES
         66187 POLY
                 (POLY OR POLIES)
        714800 L
         45727 LYSINE
          1550 LYSINES
         46288 LYSINE
                 (LYSINE OR LYSINES)
          2693 POLY L LYSINE
                 (POLY(W)L(W)LYSINE)
         66181 POLY
             6 POLIES
         66187 POLY
                 (POLY OR POLIES)
         45727 LYSINE
          1550 LYSINES
         46288 LYSINE
                 (LYSINE OR LYSINES)
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          167 POLY LYSINE
                (POLY(W)LYSINE)
        26812 HISTONE
        20272 HISTONES
        33715 HISTONE
                (HISTONE OR HISTONES)
         5453 PROTAMINE
         4696 PROTAMINES
         7431 PROTAMINE
                (PROTAMINE OR PROTAMINES)
        64213 TOXIN
        43395 TOXINS
        87015 TOXIN
                (TOXIN OR TOXINS)
       164250 TRANSDUCTION
          270 TRANSDUCTIONS
       164352 TRANSDUCTION
                (TRANSDUCTION OR TRANSDUCTIONS)
       175289 DOMAIN
        99505 DOMAINS
       229588 DOMAIN
                (DOMAIN OR DOMAINS)
          318 TRANSDUCTION DOMAIN
                (TRANSDUCTION(W)DOMAIN)
        58580 TRANSLOCATION
         8530 TRANSLOCATIONS
        61658 TRANSLOCATION
                (TRANSLOCATION OR TRANSLOCATIONS)
       175289 DOMAIN
        99505 DOMAINS
       229588 DOMAIN
                (DOMAIN OR DOMAINS)
          133 TRANSLOCATION DOMAIN
                (TRANSLOCATION(W)DOMAIN)
          599 PTD
           82 PTDS
          628 PTD
                (PTD OR PTDS)
         7806 HEMAGGLUTININ
         8533 HEMAGGLUTININS
        12869 HEMAGGLUTININ
                (HEMAGGLUTININ OR HEMAGGLUTININS)
L1         52 (ANTIBODY OR IMMUNOGLOBULIN) AND (POLYCATION? OR POLYLYSINE OR
              POLY L LYSINE OR POLY LYSINE OR HISTONE OR PROTAMINE) AND (TOXIN
              OR TRANSDUCTION DOMAIN OR TRANSLOCATION DOMAIN OR PTD OR HEMAGGL
             UTININ)

=> d ti 1-52

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 52     MEDLINE on STN
TI   A new intranasal influenza vaccine based on a novel polycationic
     lipid--ceramide carbamoyl-spermine (CCS) I. Immunogenicity and efficacy
     studies in mice.

L1   ANSWER 2 OF 52     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Evaluation of the immune response induced by a nasal anthrax vaccine based
     on the protective antigen protein in anaesthetized and non-anaesthetized
     mice.

L1   ANSWER 3 OF 52     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Strong mucosal and systemic immunities induced by nasal immunization with
     anthrax protective antigen protein incorporated in liposome-
     protamine-DNA particles.

L1   ANSWER 4 OF 52     MEDLINE on STN
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TI Immune responses and protection by vaccine and various vaccine adjuvant candidates to virulent porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Production of IgA monoclonal antibody against Shiga toxin binding subunits employing nasal-associated lymphoid tissue.

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI The spectrum of cutaneous T-cell lymphomas: new insights into biology and therapy.

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma: a paradigm for biological therapies.

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Antiproliferative effect of trichostatin A and HC-toxin in T47D human breast cancer cells.

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Structural and functional analysis of the killer element pPin1-3 from Pichia inositovora.

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Pituitary tumor AP-2alpha recognizes a cryptic promoter in intron 4 of fibroblast growth factor receptor 4.

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Protective levels of diphtheria-neutralizing antibody induced in healthy volunteers by unilateral priming-boosting intranasal immunization associated with restricted ipsilateral mucosal secretory immunoglobulin a.

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Update in childhood acute myeloid leukemia: recent developments in the molecular basis of disease and novel therapies.

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI In vivo-targeted gene delivery using antibody-based nonviral vector.

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Demonstration of the pH sensitive binding of multivalent carbohydrate ligands to immobilized Shiga-like toxin 1 B subunits.

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI An inhibitor-resistant histone deacetylase in the plant pathogenic fungus Cochliobolus carbonum.

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI dSIR2 and dHDAC6: two novel, inhibitor-resistant deacetylases in Drosophila melanogaster.

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Human CENP-H multimers colocalize with CENP-A and CENP-C at active centromere--kinetochore complexes.

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Retargeting of adenoviral vectors to neurons using the Hc fragment of tetanus toxin.

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI The recruitment of the interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor-associated kinase (IRAK) into focal adhesion complexes is required for IL-1beta -induced ERK activation.

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Small nucleolar RNP scleroderma autoantigens associate with phosphorylated serine/arginine splicing factors during apoptosis.

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Generation of antibodies directed against the low-immunogenic peptide-toxins microcystin-LR/RR and nodularin.

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Hypernuclear acetylation in atherosclerotic lesions and activated vascular smooth muscle cells.

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Ligation of low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein with antibodies elevates intracellular calcium and inositol 1,4, 5-trisphosphate in macrophages.

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI An improved method for the microscale preparation and characterization of hapten-protein conjugates: the use of cholesterol as a model for nonchromophore hydroxylated haptens.

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Analysis of the histone acetyltransferase B complex of maize embryos.

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Dual effect of spermine on mast cell secretion exhibits different calcium and temperature requirements.

L1 ANSWER 27 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI A novel immunization method to induce cytotoxic T-lymphocyte responses (CTL) against plasmid-encoded herpes simplex virus type-1 glycoprotein D.

L1 ANSWER 28 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Proteinase K digestion of proteins improves detection of bacterial endotoxins by the Limulus amebocyte lysate assay: application for endotoxin removal from cationic proteins.

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI A modular DNA carrier protein based on the structure of diphtheria toxin mediates target cell-specific gene delivery.

L1 ANSWER 30 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI The autoimmunity-inducing xenobiotic mercury interacts with the autoantigen fibrillarin and modifies its molecular and antigenic properties.

L1 ANSWER 31 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Target cell-specific DNA transfer mediated by a chimeric multidomain protein. Novel non-viral gene delivery system.

L1 ANSWER 32 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Differential binding of two chicken beta-galactoside-specific lectins to homologous lymphocyte subpopulations and evidence for inhibitor activity of the dimeric lectin on stimulated T cells.

L1 ANSWER 33 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Delivery of DNA into mammalian cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis and gene therapy.

L1 ANSWER 34 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI RSK3 encodes a novel pp90rsk isoform with a unique N-terminal sequence: growth factor-stimulated kinase function and nuclear translocation.

L1 ANSWER 35 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Roles of heterotrimeric and monomeric G proteins in sperm-induced activation of mouse eggs.

L1 ANSWER 36 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Design of a genetic immunotoxin to eliminate toxin immunogenicity.

L1 ANSWER 37 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Broad cytolytic specificity of myotoxin II, a lysine-49 phospholipase A2 of Bothrops asper snake venom.

L1 ANSWER 38 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Analysis of the autoantibody response to fibrillarin in human disease and murine models of autoimmunity.

L1 ANSWER 39 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Gene therapy for B-cell lymphoma in a SCID mouse model using an immunoglobulin-regulated diphtheria toxin gene delivered by a novel adenovirus-polylysine conjugate.

L1 ANSWER 40 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Immune response related to the molecular structure of a peptide from the cholera toxin B subunit.

L1 ANSWER 41 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Killing of endothelial cells and release of arachidonic acid. Synergistic effects among hydrogen peroxide, membrane-damaging agents, cationic substances, and proteinases and their modulation by inhibitors.

L1 ANSWER 42 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI NH2-terminal modification of the phosphatase 2A catalytic subunit allows functional expression in mammalian cells.

L1 ANSWER 43 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Characterization of an attenuated strain of Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae, serotype 1.

L1 ANSWER 44 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Production and characterization of antibodies against microcystins.

L1 ANSWER 45 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Isolation and characterization of the apical surface of polarized Madin-Darby canine kidney epithelial cells.

L1 ANSWER 46 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Priming immune response to cholera toxin induced by synthetic peptides.

L1 ANSWER 47 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Monoclonal antibody specific for cyanoginosin-LA: preparation and characterization.

L1 ANSWER 48 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Hapten-protein conjugates prepared by the mixed anhydride method. Cross-reactive antibodies in heterologous antisera.

L1 ANSWER 49 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Production of anti-(ADP-ribose) antibodies with the aid of a dinucleotide-pyrophosphatase-resistant hapten and their application for the detection of mono(ADP-ribosyl)ated polypeptides.

L1 ANSWER 50 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN

TI Indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for saxitoxin in shellfish.

L1 ANSWER 51 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Cell surface and cytoskeletal antigens in cerebral cell cultures after chloroform-methanol delipidation.

L1 ANSWER 52 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
TI Adjuvant activity of polyelectrolytes.

=> d bib ab 29 13

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 1998204871 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 9535863
TI A modular DNA carrier protein based on the structure of diphtheria toxin mediates target cell-specific gene delivery.
AU Uherek C; Fominaya J; Wels W
CS Institute for Experimental Cancer Research, Tumor Biology Center, Breisacher Strasse 117, D-79106 Freiburg, Federal Republic of Germany.
SO The Journal of biological chemistry, (1998 Apr 10) Vol. 273, No. 15, pp. 8835-41.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199805
ED Entered STN: 20 May 1998
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
Entered Medline: 14 May 1998
AB Modular fusion proteins that combine distinct functions required for cell type-specific uptake and intracellular delivery of DNA present an attractive approach for the development of self-assembling vectors for targeted gene delivery. Here, we describe a novel DNA carrier protein termed GD5 that mimics the structure of the bacterial diphtheria toxin (DT) and facilitates target cell-specific gene transfer via receptor-mediated endocytosis. GD5 carries at the N terminus the DNA-binding domain of the yeast transcription factor Gal4, which is connected to a C-terminal antibody fragment specific for the tumor-associated ErbB2 antigen via an internal DT translocation domain as an endosome escape activity. Bacterially expressed GD5 protein specifically bound to ErbB2-expressing cells and formed protein-DNA complexes with a luciferase reporter gene construct. These complexes, after compensation of excess negative charge with poly -L-lysine, served as a specific transfection vector for ErbB2-expressing cells. Inhibitors of endosomal acidification drastically reduced GD5-mediated transfection, indicating that the DT translocation domain of GD5, similar to the parental toxin, is strictly dependent on the transit through an acidic environment. Our results suggest that fusion proteins that employ the natural endosome escape mechanism of bacterial toxins might aid in the development of efficient nonviral vectors for applications in gene therapy.

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 52 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2002325173 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 12067443
TI In vivo-targeted gene delivery using antibody-based nonviral vector.
AU Deas Olivier; Angevin Eric; Cherbonnier Claire; Senik Anna; Charpentier Bernard; Levillain Jean Paul; Oosterwijk Egbert; Hirsch Francois; Durrbach Antoine
CS INSERM U542/Paris-Sud University, Batiment Lavoisier, 16 avenue Paul Vaillant Couturier, 94807 Villejuif Cedex, France.

SO Human gene therapy, (2002 Jun 10) Vol. 13, No. 9, pp. 1101-14.
Journal code: 9008950. ISSN: 1043-0342.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200209
ED Entered STN: 18 Jun 2002
Last Updated on STN: 28 Sep 2002
Entered Medline: 27 Sep 2002
AB Tissue-specific gene transfer remains one of the main challenges to deliver genes into designated and/or disseminated cells. We have previously shown successful gene transfer with a nonviral gene delivery system based on the simple chemical conjugation of plasmid DNA with antibody. However, this approach was hampered by low efficiency due to the poor translocation rate of DNA to the nucleus. To improve this approach, we have modified our vector by introducing noncovalent binding between the antibody and DNA, allowing the possibility to introduce different important molecules. The noncovalent association was achieved with neutravidin and biotinylated components: (1) biotinylated antibodies; (2) a biotinylated hemagglutinin fusogenic peptide of influenza virus to favor endosomal escape; and (3) biotinylated histone H1 to compact, protect, and associate DNA to the complex. We report here that this delivery system can be internalized by tumor cells targeted by a specific monoclonal antibody, permits the protection of the transfected DNA, and allows its subsequent transfer into the nucleus after escape from the endosomal compartment. We also demonstrate that, in vitro, gene transfer with this vector showed much higher reporter activity in cells (15 vs. 0.5%) and a stronger production of murine interleukin 2 as compared with our previous vector. In vivo, a single intravenous injection of the vector containing an antibody directed to the G250 renal cell carcinoma-associated antigen led to beta-galactosidase expression in engrafted tumor bearing G250 but not in G250-negative tumor or in other tissues. Altogether, these results indicate that our antibody-based vector is suitable to promote gene delivery in vitro and in vivo in tumor cells.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	3.56	3.77

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:46:56 ON 01 DEC 2006

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Nov 24, 2006 (20061124/UP).

=>
=> d his full

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:41:48 ON 01 DEC 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:42:01 ON 01 DEC 2006
L1 52 SEA PLU=ON (ANTIBODY OR IMMUNOGLOBULIN) AND (POLYCATION? OR POLYLYSINE OR POLY L LYSINE OR POLY LYSINE OR HISTONE OR PROTAMINE) AND (TOXIN OR TRANSDUCTION DOMAIN OR TRANSLOCATION DOMAIN OR PTD OR HEMAGGLUTININ)
D TI 1-52
D BIB AB 29 13

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:46:56 ON 01 DEC 2006

FILE HOME

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 Nov 2006 (20061130/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

In preparation for the annual MEDLINE reload, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) has suspended delivery of regular updates as of November 15, 2006. In-process and in-data-review records will resume delivery on November 21, 2006, and will continue to be added to MEDLINE until December 17,2006.

On December 17, 2006, all regular MEDLINE updates from November 15 to December 16 will be added to MEDLINE, along with 2007 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH(R)) and 2007 tree numbers.

The annual reload will be available in early 2007.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE STNGUIDE
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Nov 24, 2006 (20061124/UP).

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	1.56	5.33

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:02:19 ON 01 DEC 2006

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Nov 24, 2006 (20061124/UP).

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	5.39

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 11:02:25 ON 01 DEC 2006

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TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

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 NEWS  6  SEP 11  CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
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                  truncation
 NEWS  8  SEP 25  CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
 NEWS  9  SEP 25  CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
 NEWS 10  SEP 25  CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
 NEWS 11  SEP 28  CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new
                  classification scheme
 NEWS 12  OCT 19  LOGOFF HOLD duration extended to 120 minutes
 NEWS 13  OCT 19  E-mail format enhanced
 NEWS 14  OCT 23  Option to turn off MARPAT highlighting enhancements available
 NEWS 15  OCT 23  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                  multiple databases
 NEWS 16  OCT 23  The Derwent World Patents Index suite of databases on STN
                  has been enhanced and reloaded
 NEWS 17  OCT 30  CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field
 NEWS 18  NOV 03  JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
 NEWS 19  NOV 10  CA/CAplus F-Term thesaurus enhanced
 NEWS 20  NOV 10  STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version
                  8.01c now available
 NEWS 21  NOV 13  CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced
                  with preparation role
 NEWS 22  NOV 20  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                  additional databases
 NEWS 23  NOV 20  CA/CAplus to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased
                  to 50,000
 NEWS 24  NOV 20  CA/CAplus patent kind codes will be updated
 NEWS 25  DEC 01  CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes

 NEWS EXPRESS  NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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 NEWS X25      X.25 communication option no longer available

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specific topic.

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  result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 06:39:02 ON 04 DEC 2006

=> file medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE     TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 06:39:17 ON 04 DEC 2006

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Dec 2006 (20061202/UP).  FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

  In preparation for the annual MEDLINE reload, the National Library of
  Medicine (NLM) has suspended delivery of regular updates as of November
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15, 2006. In-process and in-data-review records will resume delivery on November 21, 2006, and will continue to be added to MEDLINE until December 17, 2006.

On December 17, 2006, all regular MEDLINE updates from November 15 to December 16 will be added to MEDLINE, along with 2007 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH(R)) and 2007 tree numbers.

The annual reload will be available in early 2007.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> s haemophilus and hemagglutinin and translocation and domain
         20428 HAEMOPHILUS
          7807 HEMAGGLUTININ
          8533 HEMAGGLUTININS
         12870 HEMAGGLUTININ
                 (HEMAGGLUTININ OR HEMAGGLUTININS)
         58597 TRANSLOCATION
          8533 TRANSLOCATIONS
         61678 TRANSLOCATION
                 (TRANSLOCATION OR TRANSLOCATIONS)
        175373 DOMAIN
         99555 DOMAINS
        229703 DOMAIN
                 (DOMAIN OR DOMAINS)
L1           0 HAEMOPHILUS AND HEMAGGLUTININ AND TRANSLOCATION AND DOMAIN

=> s haemophilus and hemagglutinin and translocation
         20428 HAEMOPHILUS
          7807 HEMAGGLUTININ
          8533 HEMAGGLUTININS
         12870 HEMAGGLUTININ
                 (HEMAGGLUTININ OR HEMAGGLUTININS)
         58597 TRANSLOCATION
          8533 TRANSLOCATIONS
         61678 TRANSLOCATION
                 (TRANSLOCATION OR TRANSLOCATIONS)
L2           0 HAEMOPHILUS AND HEMAGGLUTININ AND TRANSLOCATION

=> s influenza and hemagglutinin and translocation and domain
         44995 INFLUENZA
            13 INFLUENZAS
         44997 INFLUENZA
                 (INFLUENZA OR INFLUENZAS)
          7807 HEMAGGLUTININ
          8533 HEMAGGLUTININS
         12870 HEMAGGLUTININ
                 (HEMAGGLUTININ OR HEMAGGLUTININS)
         58597 TRANSLOCATION
          8533 TRANSLOCATIONS
         61678 TRANSLOCATION
                 (TRANSLOCATION OR TRANSLOCATIONS)
        175373 DOMAIN
         99555 DOMAINS
        229703 DOMAIN
                 (DOMAIN OR DOMAINS)
L3           6 INFLUENZA AND HEMAGGLUTININ AND TRANSLOCATION AND DOMAIN

=> d bib ab 1-6

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 6     MEDLINE on STN
AN   95229652      MEDLINE
DN   PubMed ID: 7713939
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TI Characterization of a protein kinase C-delta (PKC-delta) ATP binding mutant. An inactive enzyme that competitively inhibits wild type PKC-delta enzymatic activity.
AU Li W; Yu J C; Shin D Y; Pierce J H
CS Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, USA.
SO The Journal of biological chemistry, (1995 Apr 7) Vol. 270, No. 14, pp. 8311-8.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199505
ED Entered STN: 24 May 1995
Last Updated on STN: 24 May 1995
Entered Medline: 15 May 1995
AB To investigate the function of protein kinase C (PKC)-delta, we mutated its ATP binding site by converting the invariant lysine in the catalytic domain (amino acid 376) to an arginine. Expression vectors containing wild type and mutant PKC-delta cDNAs were generated either with or without an influenza virus hemagglutinin epitope tag. After expression in 32D cells by transfection, the PKC-delta ATP binding mutant (PKC-delta K376R) was not able to phosphorylate itself or the PKC-delta pseudosubstrate region-derived substrate, indicating that PKC-delta K376R was an inactive enzyme. PKC activity was inhibited by 67% in 32D cells coexpressing both PKC-delta wild type (PKC-delta WT) and PKC-delta K376R when compared to 32D cells expressing only PKC-delta WT. Mixture of PKC-delta WT and PKC-delta K376R kinase sources in vitro also reduced the enzymatic activity of PKC-delta WT. These results suggest that PKC-delta K376R competes with PKC-delta WT and inhibits PKC-delta WT phosphorylation of its in vitro substrate. While PKC-delta WT overexpressed in 32D cells demonstrated 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA)-dependent translocation from the cytosolic to the membrane fraction, PKC-delta K376R was exclusively localized in the membrane fraction even prior to TPA stimulation. Unlike PKC-delta WT which was phosphorylated on tyrosine residue(s) only after TPA treatment, PKC-delta K376R was constitutively phosphorylated on tyrosine residue(s). Although exposure of PKC-delta WT transfectants to TPA induced 32D monocytic differentiation, the 32D/PKC-delta K376R transfectants were resistant to TPA-induced differentiation. Thus, expression of active PKC-delta is required to mediate 32D monocytic differentiation in response to TPA stimulation.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
AN 94283394 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8013467
TI Ubiquitin-assisted dissection of protein transport across membranes.
AU Johnsson N; Varshavsky A
CS Division of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena 91125.
NC DK39520 (NIDDK)
GM31530 (NIGMS)
SO The EMBO journal, (1994 Jun 1) Vol. 13, No. 11, pp. 2686-98.
Journal code: 8208664. ISSN: 0261-4189.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199407
ED Entered STN: 10 Aug 1994
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 26 Jul 1994
AB We describe a new way to analyze targeting in protein translocation. A fusion in which ubiquitin (Ub) is positioned between a signal sequence and a reporter domain is cleaved by

Ub-specific proteases (UBPs) in the cytosol unless the fusion can 'escape' into a compartment such as the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). The critical step involves rapid folding of the newly formed Ub moiety, which precludes its translocation and makes possible its cleavage by UBPs. However, if a sufficiently long spacer is present between the signal sequence and Ub, then by the time the Ub polypeptide emerges from the ribosome, the latter is already docked at the transmembrane channel, allowing the translocation of both the Ub and reporter domains of the fusion into the ER. We show that Ub fusions can be used as in vivo probes for kinetic and stochastic aspects of targeting in protein translocation, for distinguishing directly between cotranslational and posttranslational translocation, and for comparing the strengths of different signal sequences. This method should also be applicable to non-ER translocation.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
AN 92046345 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1942254
TI The quaternary structure, antigenicity, and aggregational behavior of the secretory core protein of human hepatitis B virus are determined by its signal sequence.
AU Schlicht H J; Wasenauer G
CS Department of Virology, University of Ulm, Germany.
SO Journal of virology, (1991 Dec) Vol. 65, No. 12, pp. 6817-25.
Journal code: 0113724. ISSN: 0022-538X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199112
ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 1992
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 1992
Entered Medline: 26 Dec 1991
AB Human hepatitis B virus encodes a secretory core protein, referred to as the HBe protein, whose secretion is mediated by the pre-C signal sequence. Here we examined whether this sequence is important only for translocation of the HBe precursor (the precore protein) or whether it also contributes to the structural and biophysical properties of the mature HBe protein. When a truncated hepatitis B virus precore protein, lacking the basic C-terminal domain which is cleaved from the wild-type protein during its conversion into HBe, was expressed in human hepatoma cells, only a small amount of HBe-like protein was produced. This protein was slightly smaller than the wild-type HBe protein, suggesting that C-terminal cleavage of the precore protein does not occur at the suggested site. When the authentic signal sequence of the precore protein (the pre-C sequence) was replaced by the unrelated signal sequence of an influenza virus hemagglutinin, not only the full-length but also the C-terminally truncated protein was expressed and secreted with high efficiency. Western blot (immunoblot) analyses with nonreducing gels and conformation-specific monoclonal antibodies revealed that the HBe protein secreted under control of the pre-C signal sequence was a monomer with HBe antigenicity, whereas the HBe-like protein secreted under control of the hemagglutinin signal sequence was a disulfide-bridge-linked dimer with both HBe and HBc antigenicity. Electron microscopic examination of gradient-purified particulate core gene products showed that HBe protein secreted under control of the hemagglutinin signal sequence forms core particles, whereas HBe protein secreted under control of the pre-C sequence does not. Thus, the pre-C sequence not only mediates the secretion but also determines the structural and aggregational properties of the HBe protein.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
AN 91111980 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 1989386

TI Structural characteristics of the M2 protein of influenza A viruses: evidence that it forms a tetrameric channel.
AU Sugrue R J; Hay A J
CS National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London, United Kingdom.
SO Virology, (1991 Feb) Vol. 180, No. 2, pp. 617-24.
Journal code: 0110674. ISSN: 0042-6822.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199102
ED Entered STN: 29 Mar 1991
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 22 Feb 1991
AB The evidence presented shows that the M2 protein of influenza A viruses exists in infected cells as a homotetramer composed of two disulfide-linked dimers held together by noncovalent interactions. The amphiphilic nature of the transmembrane alpha-helical domain is consistent with the protein forming a transmembrane channel with which amantadine, the specific anti-influenza A drug, interacts. Together these features provide a structural basis for the hypothesis that M2 has a proton translocation function capable of regulating the pH of vesicles of the trans-Golgi network, a role important in promoting the correct maturation of the hemagglutinin glycoprotein.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
AN 87222612 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 3294860
TI The influenza hemagglutinin insertion signal is not cleaved and does not halt translocation when presented to the endoplasmic reticulum membrane as part of a translocating polypeptide.
AU Finidori J; Rizzolo L; Gonzalez A; Kreibich G; Adesnik M; Sabatini D D
NC GM 20277 (NIGMS)
SO The Journal of cell biology, (1987 Jun) Vol. 104, No. 6, pp. 1705-14.
Journal code: 0375356. ISSN: 0021-9525.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198707
ED Entered STN: 5 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 1987
AB The co-translational insertion of polypeptides into endoplasmic reticulum membranes may be initiated by cleavable amino-terminal insertion signals, as well as by permanent insertion signals located at the amino-terminus or in the interior of a polypeptide. To determine whether the location of an insertion signal within a polypeptide affects its function, possibly by affecting its capacity to achieve a loop disposition during its insertion into the membrane, we have investigated the functional properties of relocated insertion signals within chimeric polypeptides. An artificial gene encoding a polypeptide (THA-HA), consisting of the luminal domain of the influenza hemagglutinin preceded by its amino-terminal signal sequence and linked at its carboxy-terminus to an intact prehemagglutinin polypeptide, was constructed and expressed in in vitro translation systems containing microsomal membranes. As expected, the amino-terminal signal initiated co-translational insertion of the hybrid polypeptide into the membranes. The second, identical, interiorized signal, however, was not recognized by the signal peptidase and was translocated across the membrane. The failure of the interiorized signal to be cleaved may be attributed to the fact that it enters the membrane as part of a translocating polypeptide and therefore cannot achieve the loop configuration that is thought to be adopted by signals that initiate insertion. The finding that the interiorized signal did not

halt translocation of downstream sequences, even though it contains a hydrophobic region and must enter the membrane in the same configuration as natural stop-transfer signals, indicates that the HA insertion signal lacks essential elements of halt transfer signals that makes the latter effective membrane-anchoring domains. When the amino-terminal insertion signal of the THA-HA chimera was deleted, the interior signal was incapable of mediating insertion, probably because of steric hindrance by the folded preceding portions of the chimera. Several chimeras were constructed in which the interiorized signal was preceded by polypeptide segments of various lengths. A signal preceded by a segment of 111 amino acids was also incapable of initiating insertion, but insertion took place normally when the segment preceding the signal was only 11-amino acids long.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
AN 84194003 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 6326121
TI NH2-terminal hydrophobic region of influenza virus neuraminidase provides the signal function in translocation.
AU Bos T J; Davis A R; Nayak D P
NC GM-07104 (NIGMS)
R0I AI-12749 (NIAID)
R0I AI-16348 (NIAID)
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1984 Apr) Vol. 81, No. 8, pp. 2327-31.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198406
ED Entered STN: 19 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 7 Jun 1984
AB Influenza virus neuraminidase (NA), unlike the majority of integral membrane proteins, does not contain a cleavable signal sequence. It contains an NH2-terminal hydrophobic domain that functions as an anchor. We have investigated the signal function for translocation of this NH2-terminal hydrophobic domain of NA by constructing chimeric cDNA clones in which the DNA coding for the first 40 NH2-terminal hydrophobic amino acids of NA was joined to the DNA coding for the signal-minus hemagglutinin (HA) of influenza virus. The chimeric HA (N4OH) containing the NH2 terminus of NA was expressed in CV1 cells by using a simian virus 40 late-expression vector. The chimeric HA is synthesized, translocated into the rough endoplasmic reticulum, and glycosylated, whereas HA lacking the signal sequence is present only in small amounts and is unglycosylated. These results clearly show that the NH2 terminus of NA, in addition to its anchor function, also provides the signal function in translocation. However, the acquisition of complex oligosaccharides and the transport of N4OH to the cell surface are greatly retarded. To determine if the presence of two anchor sequences, one provided by NA at the NH2 terminus and the other provided by HA at the COOH terminus of N4OH, was responsible for the slow transport, the NH2 terminus of NA was fused to an "anchorless" HA. The resulting chimeric HA (N4OH482) contains the hydrophobic domain of NA at the NH2 terminus but lacks the HA anchor at the COOH terminus. N4OH482 was synthesized and glycosylated; however, as with N4OH, the acquisition of complex oligosaccharides and the migration to the cell surface are greatly retarded. Immunofluorescence data also support that, compared to the native HA, only a small amount of chimeric HA proteins is transported to the cell surface. Thus, the hydrophobic NH2 terminus of NA, although capable of providing the signal function in translocation across the rough endoplasmic reticulum, interferes with the transport of the chimeric HA to the cell surface.